

## THE POST OFFICES OF LAWRENCE COUNTY

On December 14, 1821 the Kentucky legislature approved the formation of the 840 square mile Lawrence County from sections of Greenup and Floyd. It was named for James Lawrence (1781-1813), the captain of the USS Chesapeake, whose last words "Don't give up the ship", spoken as he lay dying of wounds received in battle, have inspired generations of American sailors. In 1830 the county acquired an additional 220 square miles from Greenup County--what would become a section of southwestern Carter County and nearly all of the future Elliott County. Then, over a period of forty years, Lawrence lost some sixty per cent of its territory, first in the addition of ninety miles to Morgan County (1837), and then its share in the establishment of Carter (1838), Boyd (1860), Elliott (1869), and Martin (1870) Counties. Lawrence assumed its present boundaries in March 1878 with the loss of ten more square miles to Martin County.

Most of the county is drained by the Big Sandy River and its two main forks, the Levisa and the Tug, which meet at Louisa, the county's seat and largest town. The Tug and the twenty six mile long Big Sandy, which joins the Ohio River at Cattletsburg, form Lawrence and Boyd Counties' eastern border with West Virginia. The 1995 Census adjustment showed some 15,400 residents of Lawrence County, an increase of nearly ten percent over the official 1990 count.

For the description of the eighty five post offices within Lawrence's present 420 square mile territory, the county will be divided into five geographical areas based on its principal waterways: (1) the Big Sandy River below (north of) Louisa, (2) Blaine Creek and its main tributaries, (3) the Levisa Fork and its branches, (4)

the Tug Fork and its branches, and (5) the East and Dry Forks of the Little Sandy River, which drain the northwestern section of the county. Many of the offices will be located by road miles from the main post office in downtown Louisa.

Louisa, the county's seat and earliest known settlement, is a fifth class city with some 2,000 residents. It lies thirty three miles south of the Ashland post office and 140 road miles east of downtown Lexington (via I-64 and US 23). The town was established around 1815 on the west (or Kentucky) side of the Big Sandy River, just below its forks and, thus, below the site of Charles Vancouver's abortive 1789-90 settlement at The Point.

The Point, through which the present Ky 3 extends to Martin County and which is approached at the middle of the Louisa-Ft. Gay Bridge, is the area within the confluence of the Levisa and Tug Forks. Here, on eighteen acres of his recently acquired 23,000 acre Big Sandy holdings, the London-born Vancouver, brother of George, the noted Pacific coast explorer, established a station, anticipating the first settlement in the Big Sandy valley. In the wake of hostile Indian activity, however, the station, though perhaps not his plans, were soon abandoned. However, inspite of the appearance on several 1790s maps of the name Balclutha (Balchlutha), there is no evidence that Vancouver ever made a second settlement, in this name, below the Forks.

In any event some settlement of that vicinity had been made by the late 1790s. Around 1815 Frederick Moore from Philadelphia opened the first store in the valley here and laid out the town that was first called merely The Forks of the Big Sandy. This name was even given to its first post office, established on November 13, 1819

by Andrew Johnson. Nothing else is known of this office which may have closed sometime after May of the following year. The commission to organize the county, meeting in Johnson's home (on the present Main Street which, incidentally, was the dividing line between Floyd and Greenup Counties), also chose this site for the new county's seat. But it was not until the following year that the name Louisa was applied to it and to its new post office of which Hiram Chadwick assumed charge on September 26, 1822.

Whence the name Louisa has never been conclusively established. It may have been imported by the area's earliest settlers from Louisa County, Virginia; or derived from the name allegedly given to the west fork of the river that was later corrupted to Levisa.<sup>1</sup>

Or the place may have been named for the first white child born in the valley (in 1789), the daughter of Neri and Elizabeth Ward, who later married Monroe Hamilton and moved to Blaine. It was probably not named, as was once believed, for the daughter of Joseph R. Ward, the first county court clerk, for her 1913 obituary revealed that she was not born till mid February 1823.

Louisa's subsequent development and modest growth owed to its strategic location. Down both forks came timber, coal, and other natural resources for the Ohio River markets, making the town a natural regional trading center of some importance. The Chattaroi (later Chesapeake and Ohio) Railroad's arrival in 1881 heralded a new role as a rail center. But by the Great Depression, river and rail traffic had all but ceased. Louisa's present industrial situation is even more limited; the only significant industrial employer is a blue jeans factory whose building was once occupied by a carpet mill.

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POST OFFICES ON THE BIG SANDY RIVER FROM THE FORKS TO THE BOYD COUNTY  
LINE

Louisa (or the Forks of the Big Sandy) was not the first post office established in Lawrence County. From 1818 to 1826 Mouth of Blaine provided postal services at that site,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles below the future Louisa. But nothing else is known about this office.

The next office in that vicinity was Durney, established on September 19, 1878 by Corydon C. Leffingwell. On the river, just above the mouth of Blaine, it was named for the family of John Durney, a prominent area resident. But it survived only through January 1882. This office was re-established on May 18 of that year at a station on the new Chattaroi Railroad, a quarter of a mile up Blaine Creek. It was called Curnutte [kir/nūt] for the family of its only postmaster Stephen Curnutte.<sup>2</sup>

When Curnutte closed in January 1892 its papers were transferred to the Kinner post office which Burgess Kinner had opened less than two weeks before (December 31, 1891), about half a mile above the creek, to serve another new Chattaroi station and the local community of Greenwood. Since Greenwood was then in use in Pulaski County, Kinner named his office for his own family, descendants of pioneer David Kinner. In mid February 1911 Kinner's successor Isaac Potter had the office and station name changed to the inexplicable Catalpa [kə/tael/pə]<sup>3</sup>. But it closed at the end of June 1914. Since in recent years the station was also known as Big Sandy, a decision was made by the U.S. Board on Geographic Names in 1962 to officially confirm Catalpa as its name.

Some five miles below (north of) the mouth of Blaine, another stream joins the Big Sandy. Here was an early community aptly called Mouth of Bear. It had a post office named Canterbury for the family of pioneer county surveyor Reuben Canterbury (or Canterberry) who established it on January 14, 1830. In March 1838, when Benjamin Turman, a Big Sandy ferryman, became postmaster, the office's name was changed to Turman's Ferry. In June 1853 it was moved across the river to a site in the vicinity of the present Prichard, West Virginia where it was known as Round Bottom. When it was returned to Lawrence County in or shortly after September 1861, it took the name Buchanan, probably for George Buchanan, then its postmaster.<sup>4</sup> In 1880, when the Chattaroi Railroad reached this area, the local station was established as Rockville (named for some large rocks just below the depot and a hundred yards north of the mouth of Bear.) In 1891 the station and community (then stores, wagonworks, a flour mill, hotel, and several lumber and livestock operations) assumed the name of the post office. This office became a rural branch of Louisa in late August 1863 and closed for good in 1976.

Two Big Sandy post offices were established on June 15, 1883. One was at John B. Whitt's Chattaroi station, just above the mouth of McLaughlins (now Caines) Branch, three miles north of Louisa. It would have been called Whitt's Station but for the earlier established Whitt post office in Carter County. It was named Leotonia instead, and Whitt alone ran it till it closed in January 1892. Whence Leotonia is not known.

The other office established on June 15 was nearly a mile north of Whitt's Station, at what was then called Branham Station. Thomas

J. Branham, its postmaster, was more fortunate than Whitt and was able to name his office Branhamton. But in January 1884 Walter C. Miller had the office moved one mile north to Fuller's Station where, through November 1885, it operate as Fuller in the local depot-store.

On May 21, 1892 Branham again opened a post office at what had been Branham Station. Since Branham had just been given to an office in Pike County, he called his office Potter, the name applied to the local station the preceding July. The Potter office moved in 1900 half a mile north to Fuller's Station where it closed in January 1941. The Fullers and Potters were local landowners.

The Zelda post office, possibly named for Zelda Lakin, was established on June 6, 1892 at the Chattaroi's Zelda Station just south of the mouth of Roe Creek. James G. Fugate and Herman Lakin were among its earliest postmasters. By 1918 the office had been moved several times, ending at a site just north of Mill Branch,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south of Buchanan, where it closed in October 1955.

Charley Miller established a post office on January 27, 1900 in the vicinity of Tyrie Church, on Left Bear Creeek (and the present Ky 707),  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the river at Buchanan. When he found his first name choice Bertha (for his nineteen year old daughter) in use by a Knox County post office, he named his office for his three month old son Casper. In February 1905, however, Charley changed the office name to Adeline for his fifteen year old daughter. The office closed in January 1943.

#### POST OFFICES ON BLAINE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES

Blaine Creek, the Big Sandy's seventy mile long tributary, was named for Ephraim Blaine, a Pennsylvania-born Marylander who arrived there in 1783 to survey land for William Bell. The first permanent settlement on this creek was made just before 1800 at the mouth of Hoods Creek, the junction of Indian hunting trails (now roughly the routes of Ky 32 and 201) later followed by white travelers. It was early and aptly called Mouth of Hood.

By the time its first post office, as Blain, was established on May 10, 1828, with Neri Swetnam its first postmaster, this site had become a trade center for the area's farm families. The office closed in 1829, but was reopened in January 1837 as Blaine and has continued to serve this town ever since. Known also as Blainetown for much of the nineteenth century, the town was incorporated on March 10, 1886 and is now a sixth class city with a 1990 population of 270, some nineteen miles southwest of Louisa.

An important mill town and trading center which, for most of the nineteenth century, was aptly called The Falls of Blaine, was focused on a large water-powered grist mill built in 1816 by the Bell Brothers of Bowling Green. Its first post office, Falls of Blaine, was opened on September 21, 1842 by George W. Hutchison and lasted till April 1871. In 1862 the mill added a sawmill component.

The post office was re-established on August 6, 1883 and named Emma for the daughter of Vincent Hutchison, the mill operator and the last Falls postmaster.<sup>5</sup> John Henry Ferguson was appointed the new postmaster. In 1885 the mill was acquired by the Fallsburg Manufacturing Company to process timber from the upper Blaine Creek area for shipment down the Big Sandy to the Ohio River markets.

Also in that year the town was laid out and, in 1890, was chartered as Fallsburg. A month later (on May 28), with James Cooksey in charge, the post office was renamed Fallsburg. The town lost its sawmill operation after the turn of the century with the depletion of its timber sources, and its charter was divested in 1910. The rerouting in 1959 of US 23 a mile and a half east, was the final step in the descent of this community to mere hamlet status. The post office closed in the late 1970s and only a few stores, churches, and a consolidated county school remain on Ky 3, eight miles northwest of Louisa.

Prosperity was a Blaine Creek post office established on December 14, 1855 with John Wellman, postmaster. It was just below the mouth of Brushy Creek, thirteen miles wsw of Louisa. Though it closed in February 1875, it was re-established by Asbury Haws, its last postmaster, on June 20, 1884 and then closed for good in April 1913. Its sites are now in the waters of Yatesville Lake. If its name were commendatory it certainly was an overestimation for there never was much there, at its several locations, but a store.

Several head of Blaine Creek post offices in what has been described as "Skaggs Country" should be considered. This area encompassing both of the head forks of Blaine was settled early in the nineteenth century by kinsmen of Virginia-born Peter Skaggs and his wife Martha Cathron (sometimes identified as Martha or Patsey Cathron Patrick.) According to family tradition, Martha (1771-1866) and Peter (1765-1841) married in Montgomery County, Virginia in June 1788 and settled near the head of Blaine either in 1804 or 1812. They later moved to what became part of Elliott County. But it was



not until the last two decades of the nineteenth century that the area's post offices were established.

The first was Martha established in postmaster Harvey Lester's home near John Hay's gristmill. Lester's several successors had the office moved over a several square mile area in the vicinity of the forks of Blaine where it is still located, at the junction of Ky 32 and 469,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Blaine city.

Some  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles up Blaine's Left Fork was the first site of the Skaggs post office itself. This would have been called Ethel if that name had not just been pre-empted by a Clay County office. But it opened, on October 10, 1890, as Skaggs. Its first postmaster Ulysses S. Prince was followed by a succession of Skaggses who moved the office progressively down the Fork till it closed at the end of 1957 at a site on the present Rt. 1715,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Martha. On one of its moves (in 1925) it briefly served a neighborhood then aptly known as The Mouth of Keaton. Whence Ethel is not known.<sup>6</sup>

At the very head of Blaine Creek's Left Fork, two miles above the future Terryville, Millard Fyffe established what he would call the Laura post office for his wife, the daughter of William Ambrose Ferguson. Instead, from April 19, 1900 through August 1913, it operated as the inexplicable Brig. Laura herself was its last postmaster.

Equally inexplicable was that this office was re-established, on October 17, 1914, as Burg at a point some distance east, on Upper Laurel Creek, at or near the site of the then recently closed Lunda post office. Lunda, in fact, was postmaster Henry F. Williams' first name choice. According to his Site Location Report, his office would be a mile south of the creek, and only a quarter of a mile from the

Johnson County line. He alone operated it through November 1915.

The Lunda post office had been established on April 18, 1902, with Eliza Gambill, its first postmaster, on the west bank of Upper Laurel, roughly midway between Blaine and the Laurel Hill post office in Johnson County. Gambill's first name choice was Monna. In January 1906 Henry Williams had the office moved three-fourths of a mile up the Fork where he closed it in late March 1912. Whence Lunda, Monna, or Burg has never been learned.

The Lunda-Burg vicinity was again served by a post office called Ayersville from June 16, 1937 through June 1952. This office had once been the Joena post office, some three-fourths of a mile within Johnson County. Established on May 31, 1920, with Flaura A. Fyffe, postmaster, it was renamed Ayersville in November of that year. In June 1937 postmaster Martha Dials moved it over the Lawrence County line to a site near the mouth of Little Lick Branch. Joena's derivation is not yet known. Could Ayersville have been named for A.B. Ayres (sic), the president of the Union Gas and Oil Company, a subsidiary of Standard Oil, which had just discovered and begun to develop a large pool of oil in the upper Blaine and Keaton valleys?

The Terryville post office served Amos Skaggs' steam-powered mill, a couple of stores, and a school on Blaine Creek's Left Fork, some  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Skaggs. It was named for postmaster-storekeeper Samuel Terry's grandparents, Miles and Nancy Terry, the area's first settlers,<sup>7</sup> and occupied several vicinal sites after March 12, 1909. When it closed in November 1955 the office was just below the mouth of Lewis Creek.

The main channel of Blaine Creek, below the city of Blaine, had several post offices. Irad [q:/raed], was established on December 31, 1885 by miller-storekeeper James P. Prince nearly a mile below the mouth of San Branch and roughly nine miles west of Louisa. It continued to operate at several sites between San Branch and the mouth of Little Blaine till it closed in January 1954. All of these sites are now in Yatesville Lake. The name derivation of this office is not known.

On the west side of Blaine Creek,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles above Fallsburg, James H. Compton established the Compton post office on March 17, 1898. In June he had it renamed Yatesville for a large area family, and it served a store or two through January 1958. Though its name is applied to the Blaine Creek impoundment, it was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  stream miles below the dam whose construction was completed in 1989. The 2,242 acre lake was created in 1991-92.

Some four stream miles below Fallsburg, at the mouth of Newcomb Creek (a  $2\frac{1}{2}$  mile long Blaine tributary), and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the Big Sandy, has been the settlement of Newcomb. This name, already in use in Elliott County, gave way to Hulette [hyū/lət] when the office opened on June 30, 1900, with George Washington Leslie as its first postmaster. It lasted through December 1940. Pioneer families supplied both names.<sup>8</sup>

Midway between Fallsburg and Hulette and a little less than a mile up Long Branch of Blaine, Mary (Mrs. John) Short operated the Goldie post office between April 27, 1906 and mid July 1909. It was named for her twelve year old daughter.

Seven post offices were located on Cat Creek, the 12½ mile long stream that joins Blaine one mile below Fallsburg. Neither of the two traditional accounts of the derivation of this stream's name have been confirmed. It was either named for area wild cats (more likely panthers) or for a Virginia salt dealer named William S. Catt.

According to the first tradition, the larger of the last two cats killed in that area was shot on what became Big Cat (now the main Cat stream) and the smaller was shot on what is now Little Cat Fork.<sup>9</sup>

William S. Catt was one of a party of Virginians who every year would make their way to and from the salt works near present day Grayson. They would customarily spend at least one night in a large rockhouse at what has been called the Winding Stair near the head of Big Cat. On one of their stays Mr. Catt took fatally ill and was buried by his companions on a nearby hill. The nearby creek thus took his name.<sup>10</sup> How Catt became Cat, the bearers of this tradition assume, was simply a matter of being influenced by the later cat killing story.

The post office of Keturah [kə/tū/rə] was on Big Cat and the present Ky 1, less than a mile from that road's junction with Ky 3 (once the route of US 23). It's likely that when Adam Harman submitted his wife Clara's name for the office he learned that it was too similar to Clare, then in use in Allen County. So he suggested Keturah, and we have never learned why. Anyway, Adam failed to qualify as postmaster and his wife (the former Clara Ann Leslie) assumed this position. She and Henry F. Porter ran the office from March 27, 1902 through September 1906.

About a mile and a half above (west of) Keturah was the Cadmus post office established on May 29, 1903 by Jesse Blaborn Hall. According to his successor, Willis Roberts, the office was named for the legendary Phoenician prince who introduced the first alphabet to the ancient Greeks. The story goes that Charles Stewart, a local man and a college graduate, when such was rare, could speak five languages and would tell his neighbors the classical derivations of common English words, claiming they all came from Cadmus.<sup>11</sup> After several short moves, Marie Carey, its last postmaster, moved the office to the vicinity of the Green Valley School, nearly two miles from Ky 3, where it closed in April 1950. Kansas and Michigan also had post offices called Cadmus.

A mile above Cadmus, at the mouth of Cooksey Fork, William H. Moore established the Marvin post office on January 16, 1906. On April 2, 1910, when James Allen Rice became postmaster, the office was renamed Dennis for Rice's fifteen year old son. It closed in late February 1951. The Marvin name has not yet been derived.

The earliest Cat Creek post office was Olioville [oh/lee/oh/vihl] whose name derivation is also unknown. It was established on December 2, 1885 by Andrew Jackson Webb, a local distiller and storekeeper, at the mouth of Cool Branch of what was then Thompson's Fork (now Big Cat). In 1913 the office was moved half a mile east and closed in February of the following year.

According to local tradition, the Cooksey Fork post office of Gladys was named when someone came to the local school and asked all the girls their names and chose that of thirteen year old Gladys Sophie Pennington (later Mrs. Savage) for the new office. However,

according to his Site Location Report, first postmaster William R. Crabtree had first submitted the name Nolda, another girl's name. But the office opened as Gladys on July 13, 1909 just above the mouth of Compton Branch. At least two moves later, to a point on Cooksey, less than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles above Dennis, it closed in February 1950.

At the head of Cooksey, five miles southwest of Dennis, was the Overda post office [oh/vird/ə]. Elbert M. Clevenger's first name choice Lula was already in use in Russell County, so he chose Overda, and by this name the office operated at several local sites from June 29, 1901 through February 1934. Neither name has been derived.

The Hicksville post office was established on Big Cat, somewhere near the mouth of Brammer Branch, on October 16, 1900. It was named for its first postmaster Alamander L. Hicks (ne 1846). In 1909 it was moved one mile up Cat (south) to a point  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Overda, and in 1924 it returned almost to its original site where it closed in January 1932.

On Little Cat (once called Jordan Fork for local families), there were two post offices at or close to the mouth of Spring Branch, eight miles wnw of Fallsburg. The first, established by Buck Wood on December 2, 1885 was simply Cat, and was discontinued in March 1891.

On August 9, 1902 Isaac Cunningham re-opened the local office as Tuscola [tuhs/kohl/ə] which, after a one mile move east, closed the following year. Whence its name can only be questioned. Could it have been named for the county in Michigan which may also have been the source of similarly named offices in Illinois and Texas?<sup>12</sup>

A post office  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles up the Miller Branch of Little Cat (on the present Ky 3) was Vessie. Established on May 14, 1890 with Thomas L. Barrett, its first postmaster, it served a store and mill some three miles southeast of Glenwood and four miles southwest of Estep. (Could it have been named for Elvessa (Vessie) McClure, the nine year old daughter of R.C. McClure, a Lawrence County businessman and public official? Vessie (1881-1904) was later Mrs. Mauger.)

Madge served the Pleasant Ridge and Blaine's Greenbrier Creek area, five miles wsw of Louisa, between June 21, 1893 and mid March 1927. It was named by Jesse K. Woods, its first postmaster, for the fifteen year old daughter of area residents Millard and Jennie (Clayton) Carter. She later married George C. Swetnam, a Blaine area storekeeper.

The post offices of Derifield, Jobe, and Osie served a small community some two miles up Upper Twin Branch of Blaine,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Louisa. On December 2, 1885 the local storekeeper William Carter established the office as Derifield, probably naming it for an area descendant of the first Enos Derifield. His first name choice, however, was Twin Branch. The office closed in late July 1890.

On January 22 of the following year Smith D. Jobe re-established the office as Jobe, but it closed after only seven months. Benjamin Carter re-opened the office on July 8, 1893, again as Derifield, and it continued till January 1898.

On April 5, 1899 Smith Jobe's wife Cannie became the postmaster of Osie [oh/see] (possibly named for Osee Spillman) at the mouth of Covey Adams Hollow (of Twin Branch). It survived through June 1930.

I'm still confused about the several locations of the Christmas post office. According to the Site Location Report of its first postmaster Lindsay Collinsworth, this Twin Branch office was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles east of Overda,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Irad, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of Blaine Creek. Since Collinsworth's first name preference Vernon, for his wife, was in use in Monroe County, he called his office Christmas and began its operation in September 1909. Only seven years later, however, Della Collinsworth reported the office two miles east of Osie and 300 feet east of Blaine Creek. In 1919 it was moved one mile southeast to a site on the north side of Blaine,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Madge. Then, in 1925, it was moved one mile west, and closed on June 30, 1930, the same day as Osie. All of its later sites are now in Yatesville Lake.

The people of Little Blaine Creek and its two main forks enjoyed the services of eight post offices. The first was Busseyville, established by and named for its first postmaster Fremont Randall "Mont" Bussey(1849-1940), local storekeeper, millowner, and livestock raiser. It opened on November 13, 1884 about a mile up Harriet Branch, just below the forks of Little Blaine. The area was first called Webb's Mill for the mill that Bussey's father-in-law and partner Hezekiah Webb had built some years before. By the turn of the century this place had become an important trade and manufacturing center with mills, stores, a wagonworks, two hotels, and other businesses. In 1905 Bussey's son Henry moved the office half a mile east. When it closed in late April 1952 it was on Ky 32,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Louisa.



The first of the four Right Fork of Little Blaine offices was Adams. It was established on August 17, 1888 by, and named for, its first postmaster and the community's storekeeper James Adams, and was probably just east of the old Dry Ridge Road, three miles west of Busseyville. When it closed in 1886 it was at the junction of Ky 32 and 1760, 7½ miles southwest of Louisa.

From April 29, 1898 through November 1940 the Mattie post office served several Right Fork sites above Adams. Its first postmaster Mattie Chaffin (Mrs. William) McKinster (nee 1867) had first wanted to name it Jane for her three year old daughter, but settled on her own name. It opened at a site around the mouth of Trace Branch, 4½ miles above Adams. In 1907 Mattie married David M. Moore and continued the operation of her office till 1913.

The McKinsters and Moores were involved in another Right Fork post office, midway between Mattie's first site and Adams. Ledocio [lə/doh/shee/oh] was established on January 7, 1909 and named by postmaster Anderson L. Moore for his recently deceased mother Ledocio Victoria Moore (1840-1908), the daughter of Ambrose and Elizabeth<sup>McKinster</sup>, who, in 1857, had married Wesley Thomas Moore. It closed in June 1935.

Near the head of Right Fork, 2½ miles above Mattie, was the curiously named Cando [kaen/doh] post office. One might question the assumption that it was named for the C&O Railroad since that line ran some eight miles east.<sup>13</sup> It operated between May 11, 1909 and mid October 1913, with C.C. Hays its only postmaster.

Three offices served families on Little Blaine's Left Fork. Some three miles above the forks, probably at or just south of the

Blackburn School, was Ivory. This office operated from May 26, 1899 through June 1904 with David L. Thompson, its first postmaster. Ivory was not an uncommon girls' name in the late nineteenth century, but for which of several area girls it was named is not known.

The site of the shortlived Castle post office is not precisely known. It may have been at or just below the first location of the Noris post office. Only Laban T. Thompson ran the Castle office from March 24, 1910 through March 1911. One or more Lawrence County families gave it its name, most likely that of George W. Castle (1845-1922), longtime County Attorney.

Noris (sic) was established on May 13, 1911 by Elijah H. Judd whose first proposed name Banner was already in use in Floyd County. His office began about a mile above Ivory and moved, in 1937, a mile further up Left Fork where it served a community then also known as Little Blaine till June 1955. The odd spelling may not have been an error, for while there were several turn-of-the-century Norris families in the county, there were at least two that spelled their name with one r. But none of either spelling are known to have lived in this vicinity.

About a mile up the Blaine tributary of Rich Creek from Ky 32, at the mouth of Berry Branch, and eleven miles wsw of Louisa, was Ellen. It was opened on February 24, 1906 in postmaster Greenville T. Berry's store and named for the 2½ year old daughter of then Louisa postmaster Arthur M. Hughes who helped get it established. Ellen, who later became Mrs. Lackey, was for years a Louisa high school teacher. The office lasted through 1960.

Brushy Creek of Blaine was served by two post offices. The earlier, Wilbur, was established on September 13, 1883 with Milton Swetnam, its first postmaster. It may have been named for Ambrose T. Wilbur, a justice of the peace, who was shortly to become postmaster of Georges Creek, ten miles east. As we'll see below, an earlier Wilbur post office preceded the Richardson post office on the Big Sandy. By 1895 the Brushy Creek Wilbur was serving three general stores, a grist mill and other village businesses. After several moves, most recently to a point at the mouth of Brushy's Left Fork, four miles south of Ky 32, and 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles southwest of Louisa, it closed in 1975.

The Cordell post office [kawr/dehl] operated at several sites between a mile and a half and three miles below (north of) Wilbur from December 29, 1898 to 1975. When it closed it was at the mouth of Steele Branch. Though Schofield was its first name choice, postmaster Bascom Sturgill named it for the local descendants of Abner and Mary Ellen Cordell of a family that also spelled its name Cordle, Caudill, and Caudle.

The shortlived Watterson post offices were near the mouth of Right Fork of Irish Creedk, a mile north of Blaine Creek. Green County's Ruby post office precluded the use of this name for postmaster James Young's twelve year old daughter, but it's not known why he then chose Watterson. Since there are no known Lawrence County families of that name, one might wonder if famed Louisville Courier-Journal editor Henry Watterson (1840-1921) was being so honored. Young's office operated only between July 3, 1899 and mid September 1901. It was re-established on October 3, 1910 by Noah K. Whitten,

on the west side of Irish, but operated only through 1912.

Cherokee Creek, where Jenny Wiley's Cherokee captors kept her in a small cave over a long winter, had two post offices. The first, Cherokee, named for the creek, was established about a mile from Blaine Creek on March 26, 1857 by William T. Whitley. By the mid 1880s the community it served had a flour mill, store, and hotel, among other businesses.

Two miles above the Cherokee post office John H. Houck established, on September 20, 1920, the Houckville post office. After several moves up and down the creek it closed in early July 1965 at the creek's head, three miles north of Cherokee.

The post offices of Davisville and Tarkiln served small settlements in the Hood Creek valley, south of Blaine. The first, named for the family of its two postmasters Millard A. and Connie Davis, was on the present Ky 201, one fourth of a mile north of the Johnson County line, and operated between April 13, 1898 and September 1942.

Tarkiln [tahr/kihl], 1½ miles up the creek of this name, a west side branch of Hood, and midway between Blaine and Davisville, was in service from February 13, 1924 through February 1931 with Judge Clayton Green, its only postmaster. The name of the two mile long stream referred to a traditional method of drying fruits and making tar for home use in a stone oven with a mud top flue through the middle of it.

The Blaine tributary of Cains Creek had three twentieth century post offices. The first was Sacredwind on the Left Fork of Cains, 5½ miles northwest of Blaine. It was established on July 24, 1903 and, according to tradition, was named by its first postmaster James

N. Sturgill for his father, a Baptist preacher, not for his preaching, but his flatulence, and the way he had of relieving himself."<sup>14</sup> In 1926 Harry M. Edwards had the office moved a mile and a half up Left Fork, almost to its head, and one air mile from the Elliott County line, and here it stayed till it closed in November 1947.

The Hannah post office, some two miles up Cains Creek from Ky 32, was named for its first postmaster Hannah E. (Mrs. James) Boggs, and operated between November 6, 1911 and mid January 1954.

Blevins was established on March 14, 1899 at the head of Blaine Trace, less than a mile within Elliott County, and named for its first postmaster Thomas W. Blevins (ne 1857). On Blevins' retirement in 1929, his successor Lonnie E. Boggs had it moved some three miles south to Cains' Right Fork in Lawrence County, three miles above Hannah, where it closed in September 1956.

Just before the turn of the twentieth century the Hay brothers had a store near the head of the Right Fork of Blaine Creek, five miles wnw of Martha. Since Warren County already had a Hays post office, the brothers submitted the name of local resident Brit Maxie for their new office only to have some postal clerk in Washington misread their request as Mazie. By this name the office opened on April 27, 1899 with Solomon Sparks, postmaster. The error was never corrected.<sup>15</sup> Maxie himself became postmaster in 1921. Over the years this active post office has occupied several sites on Right Fork and Ky 32, and is now just above the mouth of Mill Creek.

The earliest Levisa Fork post office was George's Creek. This operated intermittently from July 14, 1836 through July 1863 at the mouth of that west side Levisa branch. Cornelius M. Burgess was its first postmaster.

On September 2, 1862, at his family's home four miles below the mouth of Georges Creek (and eight miles above Louisa), Ulysses Garred established the Stone House post office. This was moved by William Vaughan to the mouth of Georges Creek on November 27, 1871 and, as Georges Creek, was soon serving one or more stores, a mill, a tannery, and a hotel. Sometime after 1892 when the rail line (by then operating as the Ohio and Big Sandy, and soon the C&O) was rerouted along the east side of the Levisa, a station was opened as Georges Creek and the post office was moved across the Fork to serve it, replacing the earlier but shortlived Burgess post office. Here it remained till January 1958.<sup>16</sup>

Arthur Borders (ne 1822), son of Peach Orchard pioneer Archibald Borders, maintained his Borders' Store post office somewhere on the Levisa, between the future Richardson and the Johnson County line, from February 7, 1848 through May 1849.

In 1847 several Cincinnati businessmen acquired from Archibald Borders 2,000 acres on the east side of the Levisa, a mile or so below Nat's Creek, and organized a coal company they named Peach Orchard for area peach trees. An experienced coal operator William B. Mellen was hired to develop and run the local mine and establish a town to house its workers. The town and its post office, which Allen Borders opened on April 11, 1851, were named Peach Orchard.

Within a year the town (also known as Mellensburg) had at least forty homes, saw and grist mills, a store, and the other features of a typical mining community. With the Civil War, Mellen moved to Cincinnati and joined the Union army, leaving his associate Henry Danby to continue the local store, mill, and post office, and look after the mine till its operations could be resumed.

However, it was not till 1880 that mining returned in any significant extent to that area. Some coal was produced at Peach Orchard for another ten years. Meanwhile, some two-three miles up the Left Fork of Nat's Creek two new mines were opened by Massachusetts-born George S. Richardson and his Peach Orchard successor the Great Western Mining and Manufacturing Company. Here a new community, a model company town, the likes of which were then unheard of in the Big Sandy Valley, was built to accommodate new mining families brought in from the outside. It too was called Peach Orchard.<sup>17</sup> Homes for over two hundred miners extended for several miles along Nat's Left Fork, on adjacent hillsides, and up at least half a dozen branches. On December 14, 1881 the Peach Orchard post office, which had closed some ten years before, was re-established in this name, at its new location, with Richardson himself as postmaster.

By the following year, the Chattaroi Railroad, which Richardson had helped to establish and build, had reached the new Peach Orchard (forty five miles from its northern terminus at Ashland). It extended from Walbridge on the Big Sandy by way of Three Mile Creek and the head forks of Griffith. From the Peach Orchard station coal could now be shipped to the Ohio River markets by rail more cheaply than it could by river boats before the Civil War. By the early spring

of 1883 the rail line reached the river, three miles west, where another station, named for Richardson, was opened. Later, when the right-of-way along the river itself became available, the line to Richardson was relocated, and eventually extended up the Big Sandy to Elkhorn City. The Peach Orchard station then became merely the eastern terminus of a three mile spur line.

The boom status of the new Peach Orchard mine and town was comparatively shortlived. A succession of financial difficulties and the depletion of the area's marketable coal led to the closing of the mines before the First World War and of the local post office in June 1919.

The community and station of Richardson [rihch/əs/ən, rihch/əd/sən] was on the east side of the Levisa, just below the mouth of Nat's Creek, but above the site of the old Peach Orchard, and sixteen miles south of Louisa. For several years this was the southern terminus of the Chattaroi. From here passengers and freight would continue up the river by boat. In 1890, when the Chattaroi was acquired by Collis P. Huntington's Ohio and Big Sandy Railroad, its tracks were extended up the river to Whitehouse.

The post office at the mouth of Nat's Creek was established on April 25, 1883 as Wilbur with Patrick H. Vaughan, postmaster. Just one month later it was renamed Richardson for the station. Within ten years this had become a thriving trade center with at least six general stores. Little has survived the closing of the post office in the late 1980s.

Nothing is known of the curiously named and shortlived (September 2, 1875 to March 22, 1876) Bumble-Bee post office. It is believed



to have been in the Levisa Valley, four miles below Georges Creek, and James W. Preston was its only postmaster. His preferred name Glendale was then in use in Hardin County.

When, on August 1, 1891, George Chapman opened a post office in his store on Griffith Creek, eight miles south of Louisa, he named it for George W. Gallup (ca. 1829-1881), the New York-born, Catlettsburg attorney and businessman who was also involved in the construction of the railroad that would soon be completed through the Three Mile-Griffith valleys. In 1892, however, the office was moved two miles west to a new station that had just been established on the relocated rail line, just below the mouth of Contrary Creek, and nine miles north of Richardson. Here it <sup>3</sup>remained, serving the station and one or more stores till April 1966.

Another post office that served a station on the old Chattaroi and moved with the relocation of the line up the Levisa was Walbridge. Named for William Delancey Walbridge, the Toledo-born and New York City-based coal and railroad developer, the office was established on August 1, 1881 by Thomas Wallace Hamilton, the manager of the local sawmill and express agent. It was one mile up Three Mile Creek (from the Levisa) and four miles above Louisa, and would serve the Walbridge Station. In 1892 it was moved to the new Walbridge Station on the Levisa, just below the mouth of Three Miles, where it closed in October 1913.

The post office of Graves Shoals,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles up the Levisa from Richardson, was established on March 15, 1882 in postmaster Arthur Preston's store. It was named for a local family, perhaps that of Henderson C. Graves. The office closed in July 1886. It was re-estab-

lished on October 28, 1898 by Henry Burgess, not as Graves Shoals (his preference) but as Patrick for another area family. By then, the Chattaroi's successor, the Ohio and Big Sandy Railroad, had located a station here which remained Graves Shoal till the 1920s when it too took the Patrick name. The office closed for good in May 1958.

Lawrence County's shortest lived and probably least known post office, Burgess, was to be on the O&BS, four miles below Richardson, and only one-fourth of a mile from the mouth of Georges Creek. Named for the family of its only postmaster Edward F. Burgess, it operated from May 28 through July 1892 when it was replaced by the relocated Georges Creek post office.

Second to Peach Orchard among Lawrence County's famed coal towns was Torchlight. On the site of John Hammon's 1840 settlement (with store, sawmill, and stave factory) on the Levisa, six miles south of Louisa, Jay Hicks Northup established the Torchlight Mine and the community to serve it and house its workers. He is also said to have suggested its name, recalling the customary torchlight parades held on election nights in many eastern Kentucky towns. In a talk to his colleagues at the founding of this town, he referred specifically to the event of a few weeks before when one man dropped or threw his pine torch at a Greenup hotel and burned it to the ground. Historians favor this account of the name to other local traditions that refer to residents lighting their way at night with pine torches or an ever-burning torch that allegedly stood at the mine's entrance.

In the early 1890s the Torchlight Station on the O&BS was opened, and on September 16, 1902 the Torchlight post office was begun with

Harry W. Lambert, postmaster. In 1920 the station and post office were known as Superior for the Superior Brick, Tile, and Coal Company which then had some activity at this place. But the Torchlight name was restored the following year. The office closed in April 1943. Only the local store survived, and it's gone now.

Three Lawrence post offices served Georges Creek communities. The earliest was the inexplicably named but still operating Lowmansville. After it opened on December 20, 1867, with Hezekiah Borders, postmaster, it shifted several times a short distance between Johnson and Lawrence Counties. Since the First World War it has been on the west side of the present US 23, one fourth of a mile within Lawrence County and eighteen miles ssw of Louisa.

Two and a half miles down the creek, on a side road paralleling US 23 on the west, is the present site of the Ulysses [yū/lihs/əs] post office. This still serves an extended community of several businesses and at least three hundred residents above the four lane (Ky 645) to Inez. The post office was established on February 13, 1888 with Jedediah F. Davis, postmaster, and was named for either the late US general and president Ulysses S. Grant or, more likely, Ulysses Garred (1813-1888), the Big Sandy timberman who had represented the county in the state legislature in the mid 1870s. In fact, Garred [djaer/ət] was Davis' first name preference. By the mid 1890s this office was serving at least three mills, as many stores, and other businesses.

The Charley post office was some three miles up Georges Creek's Right Fork (and Rt. 1760) from the present US 23, just above Belles Chapel. It operated between August 23, 1883 and 1973 serving, in

its earlier days, at least three stores and a flour mill. Thomas J. Spencer and other family members were its earliest postmasters, but no one recalls who Charley was.<sup>18</sup>

#### POST OFFICES ON THE TUG FORK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES<sup>19</sup>

Clifford was the first Lawrence County post office serving a Tug Fork River community. Since antebellum times this community, just below the mouth of Rockcastle Creek, ten miles sse of Louisa, was apparently known as the Falls of Tug. The site may have been settled as early as 1820 by the timberman and mill owner David Garred, Sr. whose grandsons later settled below Georges Creek on the Levisa.

The Clifford post office was established on June 23, 1874 by lumberman William H. Bartram to serve his and other area sawmills. Area oldtimers have no idea how it got its name. No Clifford families are listed in the county's 1870 Census. But in the early 1830s there was a Cassville (now Fort Gay), West Virginia family of that name. After several local moves the Clifford post office closed in 1985. In recent years the vicinity has seen the intallation of several 20,000 gallon tanks for the storage of oil piped from the Wolf Creek field in Martin County. The local store and some homes also survive.

Some three miles below Clifford, and one-fourth of a mile below the mouth of Donithon Branch, Cyrus Sovereign (alone) operated the Vinson post office in his store between August 6, 1877 and mid December 1881. The area was sometimes called Donathen (sic) but is not to be confused with the Donithon post office which operated at two sites one and two miles up the branch of this name between April 9, 1902 and May 1915. George E. and Mary Chapman were the first

of Donithon's three postmasters.

The local Vinson families were descendants of South Carolina-born James who settled in the Cassville (Fort Gay) area, across the Tug from Louisa, around 1800. Most notable among them were Lazarus, James' son (1815-1895) who moved to the Donithon area around 1850; Richard F. (1838-1910), a Lawrence County circuit court clerk and later county judge; and Fred M. (1890-1953) who was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court in 1946. Donithon (Donathen?) may have been named for an area family of whom nothing is known.

Between Donithon Branch and Rockcastle Creek,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles below Clifford, is Maynard Branch. At a river landing in this vicinity William Maynard had a store. One and a half miles up this branch Daniel John Maynard established the Maynard post office on October 25, 1890. It closed in September 1897.

The shortlived Brookey (June 3, 1901 through March 1903) is another little recalled Lawrence County post office. According to sole postmaster Stanley Chaffin's Site Location Report it was only a rural office on the Tug River, one mile east of Yellow Creek, and roughly midway between the Clifford and Calf Creek (Martin County) offices. Neither Brookey nor Chaffin's first proposed name Ella has been derived.

Neither are derivations available for the names Mirty and Edna for an office just east of Rockcastle Creek and three miles above Clifford that was operated by Frank Hammond from December 19, 1905 to June 1908. Edna, Hammond's first name preference, was already in use in Magoffin County.

BRANCHES OF THE - 30 -

POST OFFICES ON THE ~~(EAST FORK OF THE)~~ LITTLE SANDY RIVER ~~(AND ITS~~  
~~TRIBUTARIES)~~

The Little Sandy's East Fork heads just short of the Carter County line, two miles above (west of) Glenwood, and extends through central Boyd and eastern Greenup Counties to join the main stream one mile north of Argillite. Nine Lawrence County post offices were located on the fork and several of its main branches.

The earliest of the East Fork offices was the first of several operated by the sons of area pioneer Isaac Bolt.<sup>20</sup> It was established on August 26, 1842 in what was then Carter County (and later Boyd County) by Alfred Bolt and called simply Bolts'. In November 1846 John D. Ross had the office moved over the county line and renamed Lawrence. In December of the following year Ross' office was called Bolt's Fork for a nearby stream. In July 1859 it was moved several miles southwest to a site known as Riffe's Cross Roads, probably at the head of Caney Fork or near the future Jattie, where William M. Riffe ran it as Riffe's Cross Roads till it closed in June 1863. On May 28, 1890 it was re-established as Riffe's somewhere in this area with another (?) William Riffe as its sole postmaster, and closed for good in early January 1891.

The next Bolt family post office was Bolton established on December 14, 1858 by Greenville Bolt (1814-1880) probably in the vicinity of his family's cemetery just east of Ky 3 and 0.2 miles south of what would become the Boyd County line. It closed in early November 1861, but was re-opened, also as Bolton, on April 23, 1863 by Greenville's brother John. It was then at the mouth of Bolt's Fork, several hundred yards within Boyd County.

The Glenwood post office was at several sites on the East Fork beginning on June 22, 1874. It was first probably at the mouth of All Horn Branch,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the present Ky 3, where its first postmaster Forest M. Castle had his store. This was some sixteen miles northwest of Louisa. There's an unconfirmed legend that it was named for Glenna Wood, the daughter of a local preacher. It closed in May 1950.

Harrison Estep's country store at the mouth of Seedtick Branch (of the East Fork) was the site of his Estep post office established on July 9, 1895. Seedtick, his first name preference, was replaced by his family name, and the office served the Garret Chapel area through October 1936.

One and a half miles below (east of) Glenwood was the Lizzie post office which William H. Easton (only) ran from September 15, 1902 through February 1908. Could Lizzie have been named for his mother Elizabeth (Mrs. Lewis) Easton (nee ca. 1818)?

Four Lawrence County post offices served communities on the Dry Fork (and two of its branches) of Little Fork. The latter is the Little Sandy branch joining the main stream three miles south of Grayson in Carter County. Dry Fork and Little Fork meet just below Willard, also in Carter County. The oldest of the Dry Fork offices, Webbville, is still active.

Centering at the junction of Ky 1 and 201 (at the mouth of Caney Fork of Dry Fork), twenty four miles wnw of Louisa, Webbville was settled in the 1820s by Joseph Calvin Webb who had come from Letcher County. Its development and significance came with the extension, in the early 1890s, of the East Kentucky Railroad,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles south

of Willard. Webbville became that line's southern terminus and an important trade center and rail shipping point for area coal, timber, and livestock products.

Webbville's post office, however, was established on January 11, 1867 by George W. (called "Wash") Webb, local land and mill owner, who was succeeded as postmaster by several of his relatives. By 1900 the town had several stores, at least two mills, two hotels, distilleries, and shops, along with its depot and post office. As with so many similar towns, its prosperity declined with the depression and the abandonment, in 1932, of the railroad. Today, only a store, the post office, a community center, and several homes remain.

Some four miles above (south of) Webbville, at the head of Dry Fork (or where that stream is joined by what is now known as Fishertown Branch) was the first site of the Jean post office. This office was established on June 30, 1893 by local magistrate Merida (or Meridieth) Perkins, and possibly named for the six year old daughter of Robert Crooks McClure, a Louisa attorney and county official.<sup>21</sup> After several moves, it wound up its days in March 1941 on Dry Fork (and Ky 201), just north of Camp Branch.

The Ratcliff post office was probably named for one or more area families (several lived on East Fork, above Glenwood) or possibly for John Thomas Ratcliffe (sic) (1819-1903) of Grayson who had earlier represented both Carter and Lawrence Counties in the state legislature. It was at the mouth of Bee Tree Fork of Bells Trace Creek. The latter is a branch of Dry Fork that, until it reaches this site, at the present Sandy Valley Church ( $1\frac{1}{2}$  air miles northeast of Webb-



ville), skirts the Carter County line. It was established on May 15, 1883 by Lewis P. Watson, mill owner and storekeeper, and operated till January 1932.

On December 19, 1907 Martin V. Hensley established in his store, some two miles up Equal Fork of Dry Fork, a post office he called Orr. The neighborhood it served was then, and still is, known as Needmore. Some years later the office was moved nearly a mile up Equal Fork to the vicinity of the old Pine Grove School where it closed in December 1965. None of these names have been derived. Though Orr has been an eastern Kentucky family name of some note, no such named families were listed in Lawrence County's 1900 Census. Equal Fork was so identified on the 1876 State Geological Survey maps. Needmore, whose source can only be guessed at, has probably always been a nickname.

The post office called Jattie was probably in the vicinity of Brammer Gap, on the hill between the head of Caney Fork (of Dry Fork) and Brammer Branch of Cat Creek, on or just north of the present Ky 1, and four miles east of Webbville. Operating between November 4, 1903 and mid January 1932, with Edmond Rice, its first postmaster, its name origin is not known. It is likely to have been named for a girl named Jattie (or Jettie), possibly, as has been suggested,<sup>22</sup> for one of the Jettie Adamses.<sup>23</sup> If it were named for one or more of them, it seems probable that Jettie was the intended name for this office and Jattie was in error. Indeed, it is almost invariably spelled Jettie on published maps. But Jattie was its spelling on all postal records.

J. Hawk Livingston ran a post office called New Store from July 6, 1858 to August 3, 1859. Was he the John H. Livingston listed in the 1860 Census as a twenty three year old storekeeper living with Claeborn L. Swetman (sic) and his family and near Neri F. Swetnam, both Blaine postmasters?

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Of Lawrence County's eighty five post offices, seven (Louisa, Blaine, Webbville, Lowmansville, Martha, Mazie, and Ulysses) are still active, the first two serving incorporated communities. Another thirteen offices, since closed, served once viable towns or villages.

Local or area residents or their families accounted for fifty two office names, while famous non-Lawrence persons (one an ancient, though possibly mythical, prince) gave their names to two other offices.<sup>24</sup> Four offices bore geographic or descriptive names. To eight were transferred the names of nearby features (five streams, a store, a nearby town, and a mine). A commendatory name was probably given to another place. Several possible derivations have been offered for two office names; Louisa could have been for a Virginia county, a local stream, or a local person, or even any two or all of these. An area person or a late U.S. president accounted for Ulysses. The origins of nineteen post office names have not yet been derived. Two offices, both serving stores, have not been located.

The names of twenty two offices were not those originally proposed for them. Nine served communities or railroad stations with other names. Twelve had name changes.

1. Contemporary historians seem comfortable with the idea that the Levisa Fork was first called Louisa by the Virginia explorer Thomas Walker in 1750, and that he had named it for the sister of the Duke of Cumberland (not the Duke's wife for he never married). Though the name given to the west fork began to be misspelled before 1800 it continued more or less officially as Louisa till the mid 1820s. For other theories of the Levisa's origin, see my Place Names of Pike County, Kentucky (Lake Grove, Oregon: The Depot, 1991, P. 72). In many of the published maps of the mid nineteenth century, the stream was identified simply as the West Fork of the Big Sandy.
2. Stephen Curnutte was one of the many descendants of pioneer Reuben Curnutte (1793-1851). At least half a dozen other spellings of this family's name have been found in nineteenth century records.
3. At least two other states (Arkansas and Nebraska) had Catalpa post offices named for the flowering trees growing there.
4. George Buchanan was a descendant of Pennsylvania-born William Buchanan (1769-1860), an early settler and landowner, who was one of the county's first revenue commissioners.
5. Emma Hutchison, nee 1863, a local school teacher, later married George W. Norris, a Fallsburg storekeeper and sometime (ca. 1890s) postmaster. Her sister Eliza also served as postmaster around the First World War.
6. The Skaggs family also early spelled its name Scaggs, which may have been the original spelling. Some say the brothers Henry and James Skaggs of Harmons Station were the family's Blaine

7. Nancy Terry was the daughter of Peter and Martha Skaggs, their family's upper Blaine progenitors.
8. Hulette as a family name has also been spelled Hewlett.
9. According to Schenk and Mitchell's 1876 Kentucky Geological Survey map of northeastern Kentucky, the Cat Creek name was then applied only to the 2 3/4 mile stretch from Blaine Creek to Cat's two forks, at the junction of the present Ky 1 and 3. These forks were then called Jordan (now Little Cat) and Thompson (now an extension of the main Cat Creek known locally as Big Cat.)
10. Edna Lane Carter, *Stories That Tell About Streams*, a manuscript on Lawrence County folklore in the WPA collection at the State Library in Frankfort. In some of the other versions of this unconfirmed story, the Virginians had come to this area to dig ginseng; and Mr. Catt had died from a snakebite.
11. Marie Carey of Louisa, the last postmaster of Cadmus, and daughter of Willis Roberts, the second postmaster, interviewed by the writer on October 14, 1977.
12. The Michigan County's name is said to have been suggested by Henry R. Schoolcraft, the "pseudo-linguist", who coined many place names by combining elements of different languages--Indian and classical. Tuscola was probably derived in part from the Muskogean "tushka" meaning warrior. (cf George R. Stewart, American Place Names, New York: Oxford University Press, 1970, P. 430)
13. The only other American Cando of note is the seat of Towner County, North Dakota which is said to have been named in 1884

in response to a challenge to justify the town's creation. The founding fathers simply stated "we can do it!" And they did. (cf Dorothy J. Hughes, "Coined Town Names of North Dakota" American Speech, Vol. 14 (4), December 1939, P. 315.)

14. Cratis Williams of Boone, North Carolina, in a letter to the writer, January 24, 1972.
15. According to storekeeper W.A. Hay's daughters Carrie Hay Evans of Prestonsburg, Kentucky, interviewed by the writer on March 23, 1990, and Anna Vanover, a later postmaster, in a letter to Robert K. Francis of Yalesville, Connecticut, forwarded to the writer on March 29, 1969. Their account has been challenged by some, claiming that the Mazie office was actually named for an elderly lady, the mother or grandmother of the local preacher.
16. Two sources of the stream's name have been suggested: It was named for either George Daniels who early ran a mill on its banks (Arthur Pope of Williamsport, Ky., interviewed by the writer on March 28, 1971) or George Bevins who early settled at its mouth. (Ruth Cleveland Leslie, Lesley-Leslie Family History, 1956 (republished in 1979, P. 192)
17. In retrospect, the two mining communities have been distinguished as Old Peach Orchard and New Peach Orchard. Little today marks the site of either place.
18. Spencer's neighbors and kinsmen J.H. and Ardelia Spencer had a twelve year old son named Charley.
19. The 135 mile long Tug Fork River (as it is known in Kentucky) heads in McDowell County, West Virginia and forms much of Kentucky's northeastern border. It was earlier called North Fork

(and later the East Fork) of the Big Sandy (as the Levisa was once its South and, later, West Fork). Tug's name derivation is obscure. For several not too convincing stories told to account for it, see my Place Names of Pike County, Kentucky, op. cit., P. 126.

20. Isaac Bolt (1789-1861) was one of the commissioners appointed by Kentucky's Governor Adair in 1822 to establish Lawrence County.
21. John Pennington of Webbville, Ky., in a letter to the writer, July 10, 1969
22. Marie Carey of Louisa, Ky., interviewed by the writer on October 14, 1977
23. There are three known Jettie Adamases--the daughters of William and Genette, Covey and Sara Cordelia, and Martin and Laura.
24. Of the fifty two offices bearing known personal names at least seventeen had the names of local or area females. This may be something of a record for a single Kentucky county.

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  15. United States Post Office Department: Site Location Reports--Lawrence County, Ky. Post Offices, National Archives (Washington, D.C.)
  16. Williams, Cratis, Boone, North Carolina, letter to the writer, January 24, 1972
  17. Wolfford, George, Lawrence County: A Pictorial History, Ashland, 1972, passim.

LAWRENCE COUNTY, KY. POST OFFICES

Blaine = 1828-1829.

- ✓ 1. BLAINE- 5/10/1828, Neri Swetnam (sic); Disc. 9/26/1829-?;  
Re-est. 1/12/1837, Wm. W. Rice; 6/26/1839, Walter Osburn;  
7/31/1839, John J. Swetnam; Disc. 4/28/1843; Re-est. 3/4/  
1844, Claibourn T. Swetnam; 6/8/1844, N.F. Swetnam....  
Blaine? 7/10/1860, Walter O. Woods; Disc. 2/19/1861; Re-est. 9/13/  
1861, Neri F. Swetnam; 10/9/1866, Meredith Ferguson....

APD

- ✓ 2. CANTERBURY- 1/14/1830, Reuben Canterbury; 10/11/1837, George  
W. Canterbury; name changed to Turmans Ferry, 3/6/1838,  
Benjamin Turman; 7/2/1841, Samuel Rous, Jr. .... 7/28/1851,  
James Hardin; changed to Round Bottom, Wayne Co., W.Va.,  
6/1/1853.... Returned to Lawrence Co., Ky. on or after 9/3/  
1861 as Buchanan with George Buchanan as postmaster; 9/29/  
1863, Joseph F. Hatten....

Disc 1963 →

9/26

Buchanan R.B. (1963-1976)

est. 1822 (Hiram Chadwick)

- ✓ 3. LOUISA (C.H.)- 5/22/1832, Henry Cushing; 5/9/1838, Wm. T.  
Nicholls....

✓ FORKS OF BIG SANDY PD. est. 11/3/1849, Andrew Johnson;

APD.

5/13/1820, Geo. S. Burton; Disc.

- ✓ 4. GEORGE'S CREEK- 7/14/1836, Cornelius M. Burgess; 7/28/1841,  
Ralphus M. Stafford; 2/4/1842, Reuben Burgess; Disc. 10/21/  
1847; Re-est. 2/5/1851, Reuben Burgess; Disc. 7/29/1852;  
Re-est. 6/12/1860, Thomas P. Salyer; Disc. 7/31/1863; → #14

- ✓ 5. BOLTS - <sup>sic</sup> est. in Carter Co. 8/26/1842, Alfred Bolt; soon after-  
wards it "moved" to Lawrence Co.; changed to Lawrence, 11/17/  
1846, John D. Ross; changed to Bolt's Fork (sic), 12/23/1847,  
John D. Ross; 5/29/1855, Edward Gibson; 1/29/1857, Pleasant  
Barber; changed to Riffe's Cross Roads, 7/27/1859, Wm. M.  
Riffe; 7/1/1862, Isaac Balcher; Disc. 6/25/1863; Re-est.  
as Riffe's, 5/28/1890, Wm. Riffe; Disc. 1/2/1891 (no papers);

- ✓ 6. FALLS OF BLAINE- 9/21/1842, George W. Hutchison; 2/10/1851,  
Reubin (sic) F. Canterbury; 12/2/1852, David K. Rice; 4/11/  
1855, Talton W. Everett; Disc. 10/10?/1857; Re-est. 2/23/  
1858, Robert Easthan (sic); 10/25/1859, Vincent Hutchison....  
3/30/1863, Vincent Hutchison; Disc. 4/11/1871; → #32

- ✓ 7. BORDERS' STORE- 2/7/1848, Arthur Borders; Disc. 6/2/1849;

✓ MOUTH OF BLAINE- (1818-1826) (P+J.)



LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (2)

- ✓ 8. PEACH ORCHARD- 4/11/1851, Allan Borders; 5/18/1852, Robert G. Hickey.... 3/25/1862, David Borders; Disc. 1/24/1868; Re-est. 4/6/1871, Allen (sic) P. Borders; Disc. 11/7/1871; Re-est. 12/14/1881, George S. Richardson; 11/3/1892, Walter S. Howell.... 4/24/1918, McKinley Miller; Disc. 6/14/1919 (mail to Richardson);
- ✓ 9. NEW STORE- 7/6/1858(✱), J. Hawk Livingston; Disc. 8/3/1859;  
1858-59 (P+9) [check]
- ✓ 10. PROSPERITY- 12/14/1855, John Wellman; 9/13/1861, Asbury Haws; Disc. 2/15/1875; Re-est. 6/20/1884, Asbury Haws; 6/24/1893, James W. Cornett.... 10/8/1909, Noah Wellman; Disc. 4/30/1913 (mail to Ellen);
- ✓ 11. CHEROKEE- 3/26/1857, Wm. J. Whitley; 4/13/1858, Wm. W. Graham; Disc. 9/13/1861; Re-est. 9/10/1867, Benjamin O. Fugitt; 2/9/1891, Jesse Young.....  
Disc 1975
- ✓ 12. BOLTON- 12/14/1858, Greenville Bolt; 3/7/1860, John Queen; 4/24/1860, Greenville Bolt; Disc. 11/2/1861;  
Boyd Co.
- ✓ 13. LOCKWOOD- 7/20/1860, Jacob Lockwood; Disc. 11/8/1865;
- ✓ 14. STONE HOUSE- 9/2/1862, Ulysses Garred; 7/7/1871, David Borders; changed to Georges Creek, 11/27/1871, Wm. Vaughan; 2/19/1873, ~~David~~ Borders; 4/7/1873, Simon Bartlett; Disc. 5/26/1873; Re-est. 8/29/1873, Charles H. Borders; 6/29/1883, Ambrose T. Wilbur....  
Daniel  
#4 →  
Disc 11/31/1958 (m. to Richardson)
- ✓ 15. WEBBVILLE- 1/11/1867, George W. Webb; 8/7/1874, John W. Pennington; 10/12/1874, George W. Webb; 12/23/1875, Benj. F. Webb; 11/1/1887, Levi J. Webb.....  
APO

✓

LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (3)

- ✓ 16. LOWMANSVILLE- 12/20/1867, Hezekiah Borders; 2/15/1879, Roderic H. Murry (sic); (in Johnson Co. c. 6/5/1883, Wm. Murry; 6/18/1883, James M. Murry (?); shortly thereafter it was "back" in Lawrence Co.; 12/8/1884, Hezekiah Borders; 9/1/1890, Samuel S. Murray; 10/13/1893, Hezekiah Borders; in Johnson Co. again 6/19/1896, Samuel S. Murray; 4/17/1914, Milton J. Allen; in Lawrence Co. about this time or slightly thereafter or on or before 6/10/1915, Corda Chandler became postmaster on that date;
- A P O
- ✓ 17. GLENWOOD- 6/22/1874, Forest M. Castle; 9/11/1885, Fleming R. Webb....
- Disc 1950  
5/15
- ✓ 18. CLIFFORD- 6/23/1874, Wm. H. Bartram; 3/30/1893, David D. Branham....
- Disc. 1985
- ✓ 19. BUMBLE-BEE- 9/2/1875, James W. Preston; Disc. 3/22/1876;
- ✓ 20. VINSON- 8/6/1877, Cyrus Sovereign; Disc. 12/21/1881;
- ✓ 21. DURNEY (?) - 9/19/1878, Corydon C. Leffingwell; 12/19/1881, A.G. Burk (sic); 1/30/1882, Andrew B. Burke (sic); Disc. 2/1/1882, (papers to Louisa); → Boyd Co. (1886)
- ✓ 22. GALLUP- 8/1/1881, George C. Chapman; 12/1/1887, McDonald Roberts....
- #25 (committee) → #45  
Kinner  
Disc 1966
- ✓ 23. WALBRIDGE- 8/1/1881, Thomas Wallace Hamilton; 7/10/1883, C.B. Peters; Disc. 12/14/1883 (mail to Louisa); Re-est. 3/31/1888, James B. Peters; 12/6/1889, Isaac W. Dawson... 3/18/1913, Adelpia B. Johns; Disc. 10/31/1913 (mail to Louisa);
- ✓ 24. GRAVES SHOAL- 3/15/1882, Arthur Preston; Disc. 7/21/1886 (mail to Richardson);

LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (4)

✓ 25. CURNUTT- 5/18/1882, Stephen Curnutt; Disc. 1/12/1892 (mail to Kinner);

#21 ✓ 26. MARTHA- 7/14/1882, Harvey Lester; 8/23/1889, Ferret E. Holbrook....

APD

✓ 27. WILBUR- 4/25/1883, P.H. Vaughn; Disc. 5/21/1883 (papers to Peach Orchard); Re-est. 9/13/1883, Milton Swetnam (sic); 7/18/1897, Stephen B. Sturgill....

Disc 1975

✓ 28. RATCLIFF- 5/15/1883, Lewis P. Watson; Disc. 10/5/1892 (mail to Webbville); Re-est. 6/14/1894, Wm. L. Watson; 5/9/1900, Samuel J. Kiger....

Disc 1932

as Ratliff (check) [no]

✓ 29. RICHARDSON- 5/25/1883, Patrick H. Vaughn (sic); 11/16/1885, Millard F. Garred;

Disc. late 1980's.

✓ 30. LEOTONIA- 6/15/1883, John B. Whitt; Disc. 1/12/1892 (mail to Kinner);

✓ 31. BRANHAMTON- 6/15/1883, Thomas J. Branham; changed to Fuller, 1/23/1884, Walter C. Miller; 11/19/1894, Alf Wortman; Disc. 12/2/1885 (papers to Louisa); 1884

→ #47

✓ 32. EMMA- 8/6/1883, John H. Ferguson; 3/17/1884, James L. Fuller; .... 11/19/1888, James Cooksey; changed to Fallsburg, 5/28/1890, James Cooksey; 4/12/1893, George W. Norris....

Disc 1982

✓ 33. CHARLEY- 8/23/1883, Thomas J. Spencer; 4/29/1886, Robert Dixon....

Disc 1973

✓ 34. BUSSEYVILLE- 11/13/1884, Fremont R. Bussey; 9/9/1897, Dan'l. L. Pigg; 6/17/1905, Henry W. Bussey;

Disc 1952  
4/30

LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (5)

- ✓ 35. DERIFIELD- 12/2/1885, Wm. Carter; Disc. 7/30/1890 (papers to Irad); Re-est. 7/8/1893, Benj. Carter; 5/7/1897, Sam'l. Burton; Disc. 1/24/1898 (papers to Irad);
- ✓ 36. OLIOVILLE- 12/2/1885, Andrew J. Webb; 7/9/1897, Joseph Reeves.... 11/24/1899, Martin V. Thompson; Disc. 2/28/1914 (mail to Dennis);
- ✓ 37. CAT- 12/2/1885, Buck B. Woods; Disc. 6/19/1886 (no papers); Re-est. 2/23/1888, John T. Dean; Disc. 3/30/1891 (papers to Fallsburgh (sic));
- ✓ 38. IRAD- 12/31/1885, James P. Prince; 4/1/1893, George J. Carter....  
Disc. 1954  
2/15 (m. to Louisa)
- ✓ 39. ULYSSES- 2/13/1888, Jedadiah F. Davis (sic); 3/14/1891, Edward Boyd.... Disc 5/31/1944 (m. to Georges Creek)  
Re-est. 10/16/44, Wm. B. Burton (?)  
APO ←
- ✓ 40. ADAMS- 8/17/1888, James Adams; 3/26/1889, George A. Berry; 6/19/1893, James Adams....  
Disc 1986
- ✓ 41. VESSIE- 5/14/1890, Thomas L. Barrett; 12/23/1891, Ephraim Lockwood....  
2/28  
Disc 1934
- ✓ 42. SKAGGS- 10/10/1890, Ulysses S. Prince; 10/27/1890, John W. Prince.... 4/1/1893, Leandere F. Skaggs; 5/14/1897, Sam'l. B. Terry.... 12/12/1923, Rufus H. Skaggs; 5/9/1925, Curtis C. Young....  
12/31  
Disc 1957 (m. to Martha)
- ✓ 43. MAYNARD- 10/25/1890, Daniel J. Maynard; 5/22/1893, John B. Wallace; Disc. 9/29/1897, (papers to Yorkville, W.Va.)
- ✓ 44. JOBE- 1/22/1891, Smith Jobe; Disc. 8/26/1891 (papers to Irad);

✓

LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (6)

- ✓ 45. KINNER- 12/31/1891, Burgess Kinner; 9/17/1910, Isaac Potter; name changed to Catalpa, 2/15/1911, Isaac Potter; Disc. 6/30/1914 (mail to Potter);
- ✓ 46. BURGESS- 5/14/1892, Edward F. Burgess; Disc. 8/1/1892 (papers to Georges Creek);
- ✓ 47. POTTER- 5/21/1892, Thomas J. Branham; name changed to Fullers, but this name was never actually in use; 3/6/1896, Milton J. Dalton; Potter, as such, was discontinued 9/9/1896; Re-est. 6/15/1897, Ida Smith; 1/18/1900, Wiley F. Austin....  
Disc 1/31/1941 (m. to Louisa)
- ✓ 48. ZELDA- 6/6/1892, James G. Fugate; 9/23/1892, Charles R. Neel; 12/6/1894, Herman Lakin; Disc. 11/19/1896 (mail to Buchanan); Re-est. 3/3/1898, Herman Lakin; 1/9/1900, Thomas Bellomy....  
Disc 10/31/1955 (m. to Buchanan)
- ✓ 49. MADGE- 6/21/1893, Jesse K. Woods; 6/19/1896, Wm. U. Kidwell; .... 6/22/1914, Leena Haws; Disc. effective 3/15/1927 (mail to Louisa);
- ✓ 50. JEAN- 6/30/1893, Merida D. Perkins; 3/17/1900, Alfred Boggs....  
Disc 3/31/1941 (m. to Webbville)
- ? ~~51.~~ CHESTNUT HILL- 11/14/1893, Monroe Holcomb;  
in Letcher Co.
- ✓ 52. ESTEP- 7/9/1895, Harrison Estep; 2/6/1897, Joseph P. Stewart; 12/22/1897, Naaman Jackson; .... 1/16/1918, George W. Fannin; Disc. 5/31/1918 (mail to Huletts); Re-est. 11/8/1918, Emma V. Fannin; 1/16/1920, Dewey C. Queen....  
Disc 10/31/1936
- ✓ 53. COMPTON- 3/17/1898, James H. Compton; name changed to Yatesville 6/21/1898, James H. Compton; 3/17/1902, George J. Carter....  
Disc 11/31/1958 (m. to Louisa)
- ✓ 54. DAVISVILLE- 4/13/1898, Willard A. Davis.... 9/25  
Disc 1942



✓ BURNING: est. in Elliott Co. 3/14/1899 to Thos. W. Blevins;  
into law. co. 11/9/1929 to Louisa E. Boggess Disc  
LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (7) 1956.

✓ 55. MATTIE- 4/29/1898, Mattie McKinster; 12/11/1907, Mattie Moore....

Disc 1940  
1/30

✓ 56. PATRICK- 10/28/1898, Henry Burgess; 11/16/1906, Arthur Preston;

5/31  
Disc 1958 (m to Richardson)

✓ 57. CORDELL- 12/29/1898, Bascom Sturgell; 2/9/1900, Lock Moore...

Disc. 1975

✓ 58. OSIE- 4/5/1899, Cannie Jobe; 1/17/1900, Delia Adams....  
7/21/1924, Virgie Prince; Disc. 6/17/1930, effective 6/30/  
1930 (mail to Louisa);

solo mon

✓ 59. MAZIE- 4/27/1899, Solvinon Sparks; 1/10/1901, Sally Hay....  
4/8/1921, Brit Maxie;

APO

✓ 60. IVORY- 5/26/1899, David L. Thompson; 2/19/1900, H.J. Webb;  
3/20/1900, Antnie (?) Blackburn; Disc. 6/15/1904, effect.  
6/30/1904 (papers to Louisa);

or Antney (or)

✓ 61. WATTERSON- 7/3/1899, James Young; Disc. 9/6/1901, effective  
9/14/1901 (papers to Overda); Re-est. 10/3/1910, Noah K.  
Witten; Disc. 12/31/1912 (mail to Overda);

✓ 62. CASPER- 1/27/1900, Charles Miller; changed to Adeline, 2/23/  
1905, Charles Miller; 7/26/1924, Fred Miller....

1/30  
Disc 1943

✓ 63. BRIG (?) - 4/19/1900, Millard Fyffe; 5/8/1901, John M. Skaggs;  
.... 8/24/1909, Laura Fyffe; Disc. 8/31/1913 (mail to  
Terryville); Re-est. as Burg (?) 10/17/1914, Henry F.  
Williams; Disc. 11/30/1915 (mail to Blaine);

✓ 64. HULETTE- 6/23/1900, George W. Leslie; 7/22/1903, Frank Burton...

Disc. 1940

12/31

LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (8)

- ✓ 65. HICKSVILLE- 10/16/1900, Alamander L. Hicks; 8/1/1903, Hillard F. Brown; 5/24/1904, Isabell Hicks; 4/5/1907, Alamander L. Hicks; 8/10/1908, Grover C. Hicks....  
Disc 1932  
11/15
- ✓ 66. BROOKEY- 6/3/1901, Stanley Chaffin; Disc. 3/19/1903, effect. 3/31/1903 (papers to Preston, W.Va.)
- ✓ 67. OVERDA- 6/29/1901, Elbert M. Clevenger; 4/9/1917, Hugh L. Hicks; 6/13/1918, Jessie Hayes; Disc. 12/14/1918 (mail to Gladys); Re-est. 3/11/1919, Eliza E. Clevenger; 8/18/1921, Elbert M. Clevenger....  
Disc 1934 (m. to Dennis)  
2/28
- ✓ 68. KETURAH- 3/12/1902, Adam Harman; failed to qualify; 3/27/1902, Clara Harman; 2/23/1905, Henry L. Porter; Disc. 9/11/1906, effective 9/29/1906 (mail to Cadmus);
- ✓ 69. DONITHON- 4/9/1902, George E. Chapman; 10/26/1910, Mary E. Chapman; 10/11/1912, Harry W. Lambert; Disc. 5/15/1915 (mail to Louisa);
- ✓ 70. LUNDA- 4/18/1902, Eliza Gambill; 11/9/1903, Hargis L. Boggs; 2/6/1906, Henry F. Williams; Disc. 3/31/1912 (mail to Blaine);
71. TUSCOLA- 8/9/1902, Isaac Cunningham; 7/2/1913, Marion F. Jordan....  
Disc 1941
- ✓ 72. LIZZIE- 9/15/1902, Wm. Easton; Disc. 2/6/1908, effective 2/29/1908 (mail to Glenwood);
- ✓ 73. TORCHLIGHT- 9/16/1902, Harry W. Lambert; Disc. 7/25/1906, effective 8/15/1906 (mail to Walbridge); Re-est. 1/21/1908, Charles V. Bartels; 4/2/1912, Howard R. Hays.... 10/20/1917, Charles E. Stafford; name changed to Superior, 5/29/1920, Charles E. Stafford; name changed to Torchlight, 2/17/1921, Charles E. Stafford; 9/18/1924, Sallie McClure; Disc. effective 10/15/1926 (mail to Gallup); Re-est. 9/19/1928, Rebecca McKenzie;  
Disc 1943 (m. to Louisa)  
4/09

LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (9)

- ✓ 74. CADMUS- 5/29/1903, Jesse B. Hall; 6/29/1907, Willis V. Roberts....  
4/15  
Disc 1950  
^
- ✓ 75. SACREDWIND (sic)- 7/24/1903, James N. Sturgill; 5/28/1909, Lewis F. Boggs....  
Disc 1947 (m to Blenino)  
11/15
- ✓ 76. JATTIE (sic)- 11/4/1903, Edmond Rice; 10/9/1908, Barney B. Wells;  
Disc 1932  
4/15
- ✓ 77. MIRTY- 12/19/1905, Frank Hammond; Disc. 6/1/1908, effective 6/15/1908 (mail to Clifford);
- ✓ 78. MARVIN- 1/16/1906, Wm. H. Moore; 9/28/1906, Willie H. Berry; .... 9/2/1909, Edmond Rice; name changed to Dennis, 4/2/1910, James A. Rice; 10/11/1917, John N. Boggs....  
Disc 1951  
12/28
- ✓ 79. ELLEN- 2/24/1906, Greenville T. Berry; 12/6/1918, Samuel W. Burton;  
1933, Mr. Harry Berry Burton; Disc 12/31/1960;
- ✓ 80. GOLDIE- 4/27/1906, Mary Short; Disc. 7/15/1909 (mail to Hulette);
- ✓ 81. ORR- 12/19/1907, Martin V. Hensley; 6/29/1925, Hester W. Boggs;  
12/30  
Disc 1965
- ✓ 82. LEDOCIO- 1/7/1909, Anderson L. Moore; 8/20/1910, Louisa B. Moore....  
Disc 1935  
6/15
- ✓ 83. NORIS (sic)- 5/13/1911, Elijah H. Judd; 7/13/1921, Margaret Judd; Disc. effective 10/14/1922 (mail to Shenandoah); Re-est. 3/14/1923, Kay O. Judd; 6/18/1927, Mrs. Gypsy Miller;  
6/11  
Disc 1955 (m to Adams)



✓

LAWRENCE COUNTY POST OFFICES (10)

- ✓ 83. TERRYVILLE- 3/12/1909, Samuel B. Terry; 1/3/1910, Greenville  
V. Burton; 7/19/1913, Leander F. Skaggs....  
Disc 1955 (m. to Mary)  
11/15
- ✓ 84. CANDO- 5/11/1909, C.C. Hays; Disc. 10/15/1913 (mail to Mattie);
- ✓ 85. GLADYS- 7/13/1909, Wm. M. Crabtree; 3/23/1914, Tivis Wright....  
Disc 1950  
2/28
- ✓ 86. CHRISTMAS- 9/1/1909, Lindsay Collinsworth; 4/30/1914, Daniel  
E. Chaffins.... 9/10/1925, Lizzie Burchett; Disc. 6/17/1930,  
effective 6/30/1930 (mail to Louisa);
- ✓ 87. CASTLE- 3/24/1910, Laban T. Thompson; Disc. 3/18/1911, effect.  
3/31/1911 (mail to Charley);
- ✓ 89. HANNAH- 11/6/1911, Hannah E. Boggs; Disc. 1/31/1916 (mail to  
Blaine); Re-est. 1/6/1919, Hannah E. Boggs;  
Disc 1954  
1/13 (m. to Blaine)
- ✓ 90. HOUCKVILLE- 9/20/1920, John H. Houck; 7/10/1925, Raleigh  
Butler....  
7/2/  
Disc 1965 (m. to Cherokee)
- ✓ 91. TARKILN- 12/13/1924, Judge C. Greene; Disc. 2/2/1931, effect.  
2/28/1931 (mail to Flat Gap);
- ✓ 92. TOENA- 5/3/1920 Klarna A. Fyffe; nch. to Ayrville  
11/23/20, same — Disc. 1952

Lawrence Co. communities

- \*1. Peach Orchard (dpo) ← *mellenburg* ⊙
- \*2. Fallsburg (po and com) had been Falls of Blaine and the DPO there was Emma ⊙
- \*3. Martha (po and com) ⊙ *x*
- \*4. Buchanan (po and com) had been Round Bottom; before that Turmans Ferry; before that Canterbury ⊙
- \*5. Louisa (co. seat) ⊙
- \*6. George's Creek Dpo) *x*
- \*7. Riffe's (dpo) had been Riffe's Cross Roads; before that Bolt's Fork; before that Lawrence; before that Bolts' (sic)
- \*8. Falls of Blaine (dpo)
- \*9. Borders' Store (dpo)
- \*10. New Store (dpo)
- \*11. Prosperity (dpo)
- \*12. Cherokee (po) (com) ⊙
- \*13. Bolton (dpo)
- \*14. Georges Creek (not #6, above) (com) (dpo) had been Stone House *x*
- \*15. Webbville (com. & po) ⊙
- \*16. Lowmansville (com & po) ⊙
- \*17. Glenwood (dpo) (com)
- \*18. Clifford (po and com) ⊙
- \*19. Bumble-Bee (dpo)
- \*20. Vinson (dpo) → *Maynard*
- \*21. Durney (dpo) → *Curnutte*
- \*22. Gallup (dpo) (com) *x*
- \*23. Walbridge (dpo) (com)
- \*24. Graves Shoals (dpo) (com)
- \*25. Curnutt (dpo) ← *Curnutte*
- \*26. Mazie (po) (com) ⊙
- \*27. Wilbur (po) (com) ⊙ *x*
- \*28. Ratcliff (dpo)
- \*29. Richardson (po) (com) ⊙
- \*30. Leotonia (dpo)
- \*31. Branhamton (dpo)
- \*32. Charley (com. & po) ⊙
- \*33. Busseyville (dpo) (com)
- \*34. Derifield (dpo) (com)
- \*35. Olioille (dpo) (com)
- \*36. Cat (dpo)
- \*37. Irad (dpo) (com) *x*
- \*38. Ulysses (po) (com) ⊙
- \*39. Adams (po) (com) ⊙
- \*40. Vessie (dpo)
- \*41. Skaggs (dpo, com) *x*
- \*42. Maynard (dpo) ← *Maynard*
- \*43. Jobe (dpo)
- \*44. Catalpa (dpo) had been Kinner (com)
- \*45. Burgess (dpo)
- \*46. Potter(s) (dpo) had been Fullers (com) *x*
- \*47. Zelda (dpo) (com) *x*
- \*48. Madge (dpo) ⊙
- \*49. Jean (dpo) (com) *x* ⊙
- \*50. Chestnut Hill (dpo)
- \*51. Estep (dpo) (com)
- \*52. Yatesville (dpo) had been Compton (com)
- \*53. Davisville (dpo) (com)
- \*54. Mattie (dpo) (com) *x* ⊙

- \*55. Patrick (dpo) (com) X
- \*56. Cordell (po and com) EX
- 57. Osie (dpo)
- 58. Ivory (dpo)
- 59. Watterson (dpo)
- \*60. Adeline (dpo) had been Casper (com) X
- 61. Burg (dpo) had been Brig
- \*62. Hulette (dpo) (com)
- \*63. Hicksville (dpo) (ngbr)
- 64. Brookey (dpo)
- 65. Overda (dpo)
- 66. Keturah (dpo)
- \*67. Donithon (dpo) (ngbr.)
- 68. Lunda (dpo)
- 69. Tuscola (dpo)
- 70. Lizzie (dpo)
- \*71. Torchlight (dpo) had been Superior (com) X ①
- \*72. Cadmus (dpo)
- \*73. Sacredwind (sic) (dpo) ②
- \*74. Jattie (sic) (dpo) (com)
- 75. Mirty (dpo)
- 76. ~~Marx~~ \*Dennis (dpo) had been Marvin (ngbr.)
- \*77. Ellen (dpo) (com) ②
- \*78. Goldie (dpo)
- 79. Orr (dpo)
- \*80. Ledoc ② (dpo) (com) ②
- 81. Noris (dpo) (com) X
- \*82. Terryville (dpo) (com) X
- 83. Cando (dpo)
- \*84. Gladys (dpo) ②
- 85. Christmas (dpo)
- 86. Castle (dpo)
- \*87. Hannah (dpo) (com) ②
- \*88. Houckville (dpo) (com)
- \*89. Tarkiln (dpo) (ngbr.) X ②
- 90. Higginbottom (com)
- \*91. Eloise (com) (rr) ②
- 92. Rock Branch (com)
- ~~93. Mellensburg (com)~~
- 94. Ray (com)
- 95. Upper Tug Ngbr.
- 96. Cherryville Ngbr.
- 97. Laurel Ngbr.
- 98. Holt (com)
- \*99. Summit (com)
- \*100. Chapman (com) X
- 101. Beech Farm (com)
- 102. Meades Branch (com)
- 103. Lost Creek (com)
- 104. Ben Bow (com)
- \*105. Blaine (com. & po) ②
- 106. Cam Creek Ngbr.
- 107. Fyffe (POPR)
- 108. ~~Graves-Sheals-(com)~~ Ayersville (com) ← Iona
- \*109. Blevins (com) (DPO)
- 110. Dry Fork Ngbr.
- 111. Bell ~~(MarxNgbr)~~ Trace Ngbr.
- 112. Lick Creek Ngbr.
- 113. Needmore Ngbr.

- 114. Stringtown (com)
- 115. Newcomb Ngbr.
- 116. East Fork Ngbr.
- 117. Trinity Ngbr.
- 118. Little Cat Ngbr.
- 119. Burns (com)
- 120. Pleasant Ridge Ngbr.
- 121. Smokey Valley Negbr.
- 122. Deephole Ngbr.
- 123. Lick Creek Ngbr.
- 124. Twin Branch Ngbr.
- 125. Morgans Creek Ngbr.
- \*126. Five Forks (com)
- 127. Elm Grove Ngbr.
- 128. Irish Creek Ngbr.
- 93 129. Daniels Creek Ngbr.
- 129. ~~130.~~

Ngbr = 217 } excluded  
 POPR = 1 }

$N_T = 106$

⊙ = sample  
 x = reserve

LAWRENCE COUNTY, KY. FAMILIES

KHS, etc

[Law. Co.]

Adams, James (1888)

can see (Bound) ✓  
Law. Co. (1991) [LPL] ✓

Ayer (1920) (Law. & John Co's.) (for Ayersville-Joena)

families: Books, files

Barrett, Thos. L. (1890) for Vessie ✓ wife = Margaret  
(nee Savage)

man, etc records ✓

Bartram, Wm. H. (1870) (for Clifford)

vert. files ✓

Blaine (1820) [Floyd Co.]

gaz. (all) ✓

Blevins, Thos. W. (1900) (Elliott Co.)

[also 1878 gaz at  
LPL]

Boggs, Hannah (1910)

Perrin, Nozoe, Ely ✓  
Collins [LPL]

\* Bolt, John W., Greenville, Isaac, Montraville

\* Borders, Arthur (1848) (for Borders Store); Allen (1850) and David (1860) for Peach O.  
David (1870) (for Georges Creek) Hezekiah (1860+)

E. Ky. Anc ✓

Branham, Thos. J. (1880) for Potter (1890)

man. Mary Reynolds or Russell ✓

Ky. Anc. (Vol. 1-10.1) (LPL)

Buchanan, Geo. (1860)

Burgess, Cornelius (1830, Reuben (1840), Edward (for Burgess PO) (1890), Henry (1900)  
for Patrick)

Bussey, Freemont (1880)

\* Canterbury family (1830, 1840)

Carter, Wm. (1885) for Derifield

Castle po and Castle, Forest (1870) for Glenwood

Curnutt, Stephen Catt, William

\* Chaffin, Stanley (1900) for Brookey and Ella (prop. name)

Chapman, Geo. E. and Mary E. (1900)

Clevenger, Elbert M. (1900) for Overda and Lula (prop.)

Clifford

Collinsworth, Lindsay (1910) for Christmas and Vernon (Prop.)

Compton, Jas H. (1898)

Cordell, Cordle families

Crabtree, Wm. M. (1910) for Gladys and Nolda (prop.)

Cunningham, Isaac (1900) for Tuscola. Was he from Mich?

Curnutt, Stephen (1880)

check in geneol. = \*

Davis, Willard A. (1898)

Dennis families 2

\* Derifield families

\* Donithon families

\* Durney families

Easton, Wm. (1900) for Lizzie

\* Estep, Harrison (1895)

Fugate, Jesse K. (1890) for Zelda

\* Fyffe, Flaura A. (1920) for Joena (in John. Co.)  
Millard (1900) for Brig and Laura (prop.)

\* Gambill, Eliza (1902) for Lunda and Monna (prop.)

\* Garred families for any one named Ulysses

Graves families

Hall, Jesse B. (1900) for Cadmus

Hammon, Frank (1900) for Mirty and Edna (prop.)

Harman, Adam (1900) for Keturah and Clara (prop.)

Hay bros. of Mazie for any Mazie in their families

Hensley, Martin V. (1905) for Orr

Hicks, Alamanda L. (1900)

~~Holcomb, Monroe for Chestnut Hill (1890)~~

Houck, John W. (1920)

Hullette families

Hutchison, George (1840) and Vincent (1860) for Fallsburg

\* Jobe, Smith (1890), Cannie Jobe (1900) for Osie

Judd, Elijah, Margaret, and Kay O. (1910) for Noris and Banner (prop.)

Kinner, Burgess (1890)

Leffingwell, Corydon C. (1880) for Durney man violation in 1875. ✓

✓ Lester, Harvey (1880) for Martha man, America Kelly, 1875

Livingston, J. Hawk (1850, 1860) for New Store

\* Lowman(sville) families (1867) with Hezekiah Borders



- \* Leslie, Geo. W. for Hulette (1900)
- Marvin families (1905)
- \* Maxie family
- Maynard, Dan'l. J. (1890)
- \* McKinster, Mattie and Jane (prop.) (1898)
- \* McClure, Robt. Crooks for Jean (1890)
- Miller, Chas. (1900) for Casper, Adeline, and Bertha (prop.)
- Moore, Anderson L. and Louisa B. for Ledocio (1910)
- Moore, Ledocio (1910)
- Moore, Wm. H. for Marvin (1905)
- \* Noris or Norris families
- Orr families
- Patrick families *Martha Cathron Patrick?*
- Perkins, Merida (1893) for Jean
- Preston, Arthur (1880) for ~~Bumble-Bee~~ Graves Shoal
- Jas. W. (1870) for Bumble-Bee
- Potter family
- \* Prince, Jas. P. (1885) for Irad
- Ratcliff families (1880)
- Rice, Edmond (1900) for Jattie
- Jas. A. (1905) for Dennis
- Riffe, Wm. M. (1860) for Riff's Cross Roads
- \* Prince, Ulysses G. for Skaggs and Ethel (prop.) (1890)
- \* Skaggs families (any Ethel?) (1890) *for Mrs. Peter Skaggs (Martha Po.)*
- Short, Mary for Goldie (1905) *nee Cathron or Patrick?*
- Sovereign, Cyrus (1870, 1880) for Vinson
- \* Sparks, Solomon or Solvinon (1900) for Mazie
- Spencer, Thos. J. (1883) for Charley
- Sturgell, Bascom (1900) for Cordell or Schofield (prop.)
- \* Sturgill, Jas. N. (1900) for Sacredwind (Who was his father? Was he a preacher?)
- Bapt.*

Terry families

Thompson, David L. (1900) for Ivory

Thompson, Laban T. (1910) for Castle and Doney (prop.)

Vinson families

Vaughan, P.H. (1880) for Wilbur and Richardson

Ward, Neri and Jos. R. (1820) for Louisa

Watson, Lewis P. (1900) for Ratcliff

Watterson families

Webb(ville), Geo. W. (1860, 1870)

Wellman, John (1850) for Prosperity

\* Whitt, John B. (1880) for Leontonia

\* Wilbur families

*Yates families*

Young, Jas. (1900) for Watterson and Ruby (prop.)

Davis, Jedadiah for Ulysses or Garred (prop.)

Check in Elliott Co. histories for Burg-Lunda p.o.'s